UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22541
26 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 26 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letters dated 23 January and 9 April 1991 relating to your request for information on the measures taken by my Government to alleviate the economic and humanitarian difficulties of the States which have been most affected by the sanctions against Iraq and whose requests for assistance have been examined and approved by the Security Council.

By way of an initial report, I am conveying to you information on the economic and humanitarian assistance which has been approved by the Government of Luxembourg. This assistance is not confined to the countries proposed by the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Report by Luxembourg (pursuant to Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and the Secretary-General's letter of 23 January 1991)

In acting upon the Security Council's recommendations calling upon Member States to provide immediate assistance to certain countries which were most affected by the sanctions against Iraq, the Government of Luxembourg, meeting in Cabinet, decided on a variety of measures of assistance. This assistance is intended for both the countries of the region and the countries most affected by the sanctions. It includes humanitarian, economic and environmental assistance.

1. Emergency humanitarian assistance for:

Turkey	- 25	million LuxF
Egypt	- 10	million LuxF
Jordan	- 25	million LuxF
Bangladesh	- 10	million LuxF
Israel	- 15	million LuxF
Occupied territories	- 3	million LuxF
Airlift for refugees	- 2.5	million LuxF
Refugee camps	- 5	million LuxF
Total	95.5	million LuxF

2. Economic assistance

Jordan	40 million LuxF
Turkey	30 million LuxF
Egypt	10 million LuxF
Total	80 million LuxF

3. Assistance for the environmental clean-up of the Gulf: 40 million LuxF.

4. On 1 March 1991 the Cabinet approved additional economic and humanitarian assistance of 175 million LuxF. This amount has not yet been allocated.

5. The assistance approved by the Government of Luxembourg thus totals 390.5 million LuxF.

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26 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Letter dated 26 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, on behalf of the European Community and its 12 Member States, to refer to your letters dated 23 January and 9 April 1991 relating to your request for information on measures taken by Governments to alleviate the economic and humanitarian difficulties of the States most affected by the sanctions against Iraq and whose requests for assistance have been considered and approved by the Security Council. In that connection, I am enclosing a summary statement of the humanitarian and economic assistance provided by the European Community. This aid has been provided to countries which have made requests for assistance under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and to other countries seriously affected by the Gulf crisis.

The total amount of the assistance provided to date is approximately 898.5 million écus, or approximately $US 1.2 billion.

Apart from these measures taken by the European Community, the Twelve have supported the efforts of other multilateral organizations and members of the Community have also taken action on a bilateral basis.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Summary statement of humanitarian and economic assistance provided by the European Community

The European Community has provided the following humanitarian and economic assistance to the States most affected by the sanctions against Iraq:

In connection with its action in response to the Gulf crisis, the European Community has provided 898.5 million écus (approximately $1.2 billion) in financial assistance since the beginning of the year. This amount breaks down as follows:

- Humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and refugees. Under this heading, the European Commission has financed, inter alia, the repatriation of migrant workers to their countries of origin (2.7 million écus), emergency medical assistance for Palestinians in southern Lebanon (265,000 écus) and humanitarian assistance to inhabitants of Iraq (3.55 million écus) and Kuwait (340,000 écus) — 7.5 million écus

- Financial assistance to front-line countries: Egypt, Jordan, Turkey — 500 million écus

- Food aid for Palestinians: regular programme through UNRWA — 20 million écus

- Special food aid to Palestinians in the occupied territories: special programme necessitated by the Gulf crisis, through UNRWA — 5.6 million écus

- Emergency food aid to Palestinians in the occupied territories (through UNRWA) to meet additional difficulties resulting from the curfew currently in effect — 7.9 million écus

- "Symmetrical" financial assistance for Israel (balance-of-payments loan of 260 million écus, plus interest-rate subsidies of 27.5 million écus, and for the occupied territories (60 million écus) — 247.5 million écus

- Humanitarian assistance for the victims of the Gulf conflict — 110 million écus

In addition, it will be recalled that the European Community had already decided to double its financing for development projects in the occupied territories to a total of 12 million écus in 1992. In December 1991, the

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European Community granted emergency assistance totalling 4.5 million écus to enable eight Palestinian hospitals in the West Bank and Gaza to operate during the first half of 1991.

The European Community has thus provided 898.6 million écus in assistance since 1 January 1991.

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S/22543
29 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 5 November 1990 the Security Council adopted resolution 675 (1990), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

> "1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/21909;
>
> "2. Decides to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) as defined in resolution 644 (1989), for a further period of six months, that is until 7 May 1991, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/21909 and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;
>
> "3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of the operations of the Observer Group before the expiry of the new mandate period."

2. The present report is submitted in response to the request made by the Security Council in paragraph 3 of resolution 675 (1990). It contains an account of ONUCA's organization and operational activities during the period from 27 October 1990 to 29 April 1991, together with my conclusions and recommendations concerning ONUCA's future. My recommendations take into account developments in the region over the past six months as well as experience gained in the execution of ONUCA's mandate up to the present time.

Command, composition and deployment

3. As I informed the Security Council in my report dated 26 October 1990 (S/21909, para. 35), it was my intention to reduce the level of command of

ONUCA from Major-General to Brigadier-General as a consequence of the proposals for reductions in ONUCA's strength set out in paragraph 34 of the same report. Following the Council's approval of my recommendations, the necessary retrenchment was completed by the middle of December 1990 and the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Agustín Quesada Gómez, relinquished his command on 20 December 1990. Since that date and pending the appointment of a successor, the Deputy Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Lewis MacKenzie (Canada), has been exercising the command of ONUCA as Chief Military Observer a.i. In accordance with my letter of 22 April 1991 to the President of the Security Council (S/22527) and the President's reply of 24 April 1991 (S/22528), I am taking steps to appoint Brigadier-General Victor Suanzes Pardo (Spain) as Chief Military Observer with effect from 13 May 1991, subject to the extension of ONUCA's mandate.

4. As of April 1991, the military strength of ONUCA was 187, as follows:

United Nations military observers	
Argentina	1
Brazil	14
Canada	29
Colombia	8
Ecuador	12
India	12
Ireland	19
Spain	37
Sweden	12
Venezuela	14
Subtotal	158
Naval squadron	
Argentina	29
Total	187

In addition to the above, five civilian medical officers, five medical assistants and four pilots provided by Germany are currently assisting ONUCA in its mission.

5. Sixty-five international and 82 locally recruited civilian staff members were serving with ONUCA by late April 1991. The total of 147 was some 20 per cent less than in October 1990, when it had been 183. In addition there are 21 civilian aircrew and maintenance personnel for 6 helicopters chartered from a commercial firm.

6. From November 1990 until January 1991 16 military observers were temporarily detached from ONUCA to serve as security observers in the United Nations Election Verification Mission in Haiti (ONUVEH). In addition three members of ONUCA's civilian support staff served in ONUVEH for varying periods of time. Also 30 overland vehicles were lent by ONUCA to ONUVEH for approximately 4 months.

7. The table below and the annexed map show the current deployment of ONUCA, whose headquarters remains at Tegucigalpa. This deployment reflects the recommendations in my report of 26 October 1990 (S/21909).

	Liaison offices	Verification centres	Operational patrol posts
Costa Rica	San José		
El Salvador	San Salvador	San Miguel	
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Esquipulas Jutiapa	
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Choluteca Sta. Rosa de Copán San Lorenzo*	La Esperanza La Guarita
Nicaragua	Managua	Chinandega Estelí	Potosí Ocotal

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* The naval verification centre (NVC) is responsible for patrolling throughout the Gulf of Fonseca and the adjacent territorial waters of the littoral countries and reports directly to ONUCA headquarters.

Operations

8. In my report of 26 October 1990 (S/21909), I proposed the closure of some of ONUCA's verification centres and a reduction of some 40 per cent in its military strength following the termination of hostilities in Nicaragua in the first half of 1990. At the same time I confirmed that I was convinced of the continuing validity of ONUCA's mandate, as defined by the Security Council in its resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989. This mandate entrusts ONUCA with

responsibility for verifying compliance by the five Central American Governments with the security undertakings in the Esquipulas II Accords concerning the cessation of aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements active in the region and the prevention of the use of the territory of one State for attacks on any of the other States. ONUCA has accordingly continued, in its new and smaller configuration, to patrol sensitive border zones where violations of the Esquipulas undertakings are most likely to occur.

9. Although patrolling by land declined from a total of some 450,000 kilometres in the period May-November 1990 to just over 250,000 kilometres in the past six months, that patrolling has been focused on a smaller area than before. Its intensity in the border zones where it is now concentrated has been maintained at the earlier level and in some cases increased. Conversely, and notwithstanding the reduction of the helicopter wing from 12 to 6 aircraft, patrolling by helicopter increased from 570 hours in the period May-October 1990 to more than 700 hours during the past 6 months. During the same period the naval unit in San Lorenzo carried out over 1,800 hours of patrolling, including more than 750 hours of night patrols, and covered 17,000 nautical miles.

10. In spite of this intensity of patrolling on land, in the air and at sea, ONUCA did not observe directly any specific violation of the security undertakings. It noted, however, that the presence of national army and security personnel in some sensitive border areas did not always appear to be sufficient to enable the Governments concerned to comply with those undertakings. Indeed, during the past six months, ONUCA observers have discerned a tendency to reduce the presence of national army and security forces in certain areas where violations of the undertakings might have occurred in the past and might still be taking place. In some areas, national officials and local residents have told ONUCA of cross-border traffic of an undetermined nature by armed persons. ONUCA has encountered no direct evidence, however, that these movements are such as to constitute violations of the undertakings. Instead, ONUCA has often been told by national authorities that such incidents are essentially of a criminal character.

11. The NVC in San Lorenzo, Honduras, continues to patrol the Gulf of Fonseca and adjacent waters in the Pacific Ocean. Whereas patrolling was initially limited to daylight hours, night patrols were introduced in the last quarter of 1990 and now account for more than one third of the total. As a further refinement, joint patrolling with helicopters was initiated in October 1990. Since then more than 30 joint patrols, involving over 50 helicopter flying hours, have been carried out. From helicopters working in coordination with the NVC, ONUCA observers help to guide fast patrol boats to vessels that seem to warrant ONUCA's attention. The database that is being compiled by the NVC enables ONUCA to identify divergences from established patterns of traffic that could suggest possible violations of the Esquipulas II undertakings.

12. As of 1 December 1990, the helicopter component of ONUCA's air wing was halved from 12 to 6, leaving the air wing with a strength of 1 fixed-wing aircraft and 6 helicopters. All ONUCA helicopters are now chartered from

commercial firms, following the repatriation of the Canadian helicopter squadron and its eight helicopters in December 1990. During the past 6 months, the fixed-wing aircraft contributed by Germany has flown more than 500 hours, including medical evacuations and special flights, while helicopter flying time totalled 2,000 hours, including medical evacuations and special flights in support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV). ONUCA helicopters were twice hit by small-arms fire from the ground, which perforated one of their rotor blades. In one case, a suspect was arrested and he later pleaded guilty; in the second, the origin of the fire could not be determined.

13. The ONUCA medical team, consisting of five doctors and five medical assistants, continued to provide routine and emergency medical care for ONUCA personnel, in addition to preventive medicine, vaccinations and first-aid training. It also helped the Honduran health authorities in the vaccination and feeding of children in otherwise inaccessible areas. Further, at the request of the Government of Costa Rica, six members of the ONUCA medical team were dispatched to that country on 23 April 1991 to provide emergency medical services to the victims of the earthquake that struck the eastern sectors of Costa Rica and Panama on 22 April. Four of ONUCA's helicopters also participated in rescue and disaster relief operations in Costa Rica immediately after the earthquake.

14. During the period covered by the present report, ONUCA received three requests to investigate alleged violations of the Esquipulas II undertakings. The first of these was received on 7 January 1991 from the Government of El Salvador, which asked ONUCA to investigate the origin of SAM-7 and SAM-14 ground-to-air missiles apparently used by the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in El Salvador, particularly in the Department of Usulután on 23 November 1990. The Government of Nicaragua extended its full cooperation to ONUCA and confirmed that the missiles in question had been illicitly removed from Nicaraguan army arsenals with the assistance of some army officers and had been handed over to FMLN in October 1990. As was subsequently reported in the press, 17 of these missiles were returned by FMLN to the Government of Nicaragua on 2 February 1991; a further 11 were said to have been fired by FMLN. The results of ONUCA's investigation were officially communicated to the Governments of El Salvador and Nicaragua in a report dated 8 March 1991.

15. On 15 January 1991 another request was received from the Government of El Salvador asking ONUCA to investigate, on the basis of a list of serial numbers appended to the request, the origin of a large number of weapons, mostly small arms, confiscated by the Salvadorian Army. ONUCA has not yet been in a position to act on this request, pending the receipt of clarification and additional details requested from the Government of El Salvador.

16. Thirdly, on 11 March 1991, following the interception by the Honduran Army of a truck loaded with arms and other war matériel near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border on 22 February 1991, the Honduran Government asked

ONUCA to investigate the origin of the matériel. In response, ONUCA obtained from the Government of Nicaragua information on the latter's own investigation, which indicated that the matériel might have been shipped illegally to Honduras with the assistance of Nicaraguan Army personnel. ONUCA's report on this matter, which will be completed as soon as additional information requested from the Nicaraguan authorities is received, will be made available to the Governments concerned, in accordance with established procedure.

17. ONUCA also lent its assistance on two occasions when hostilities took place on or near El Salvador's border with Honduras. In the morning hours of 12 December 1990 ONUCA was informed by observers manning the operational patrol post at La Guarita, which is close to that border, that some 200 members of the Salvadorian Army had sought refuge there following a confrontation with forces of FMLN on Salvadorian territory earlier the same day. Following consultation with the Honduran authorities, an ONUCA medical team was dispatched by helicopter to the scene in order to attend to a number of wounded Salvadorian soldiers. Later in the afternoon, and at the request of the Honduran authorities, 13 of the most seriously wounded Salvadorian soldiers were evacuated to Tegucigalpa in three ONUCA helicopters. The subsequent repatriation of the Salvadorian soldiers, including the wounded, was handled directly between the two Governments concerned, without ONUCA involvement.

18. In the early afternoon of 2 April 1991, ONUCA was informed by the Government of Honduras that a group of Salvadorian soldiers and customs officials had crossed into Honduran territory from the Salvadorian customs post at El Poy, following an attack by FMLN on that post several hours earlier. At the Government's request, a team composed of military observers from the verification centres at Santa Rosa de Copán and Esquipulas arrived at El Poy later in the afternoon. By that time the FMLN elements had withdrawn from the border posts and departed from El Poy. The team was shown two dead Salvadorian soldiers and extensive damage to the Salvadorian customs post.

19. As another essential activity in pursuance of its mandate, ONUCA continued to maintain close liaison at various levels with both the military and the civilian authorities in each of the five host countries. The Chief Military Observer was invited, in an observer capacity, to attend the meeting of the Central American Security Commission held at Managua on 12 and 13 April 1991. This meeting offered a valuable opportunity for an exchange of views on how ONUCA's contribution to the Central American peace process could be enhanced and on the recommendations adopted by the Security Commission at its previous meeting held at Tegucigalpa on 23 and 24 November 1990 (S/22057), which were subsequently endorsed by the five Central American Presidents at their summit meeting at Puntarenas from 15 to 17 December 1990 (S/22032).

Relations with the parties

20. ONUCA continued to enjoy excellent working relations with both the military and the civilian authorities in all five host countries. In general, ONUCA's contacts at all levels reflected a positive attitude on the part of the national authorities and a willingness to help to facilitate ONUCA's work to the extent possible. It is regretted, however, that so far only one of the countries has provided ONUCA with rent-free space for its office accommodation in accordance with the agreements concluded at the outset of the mission with each of the five Governments. Of the other four countries, one has made a partial contribution towards the rental of ONUCA offices there. But the remaining three countries have so far made no payment towards the rental of ONUCA premises. I have instructed the Chief Military Observer to pursue this matter with the Governments concerned, in accordance with the views repeatedly expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (see A/44/874, para. 20, and A/45/832, para. 25).

Financial aspects

21. By its resolution 45/247 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for ONUCA at a rate not to exceed $2,730,000 gross ($2,633,000 net) per month, with the prior concurrence of ACABQ, for the period from 7 May to 7 November 1991, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond 7 May 1991. In the event that the Council so decides, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining ONUCA for a six-month extension period would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 45/247.

22. At the beginning of April 1991, unpaid assessed contributions to the ONUCA Special Account for the mandate periods ending 7 May 1991 amounted to $7.5 million.

Observations

23. I remain convinced that ONUCA continues to make a valuable contribution to the peace process in Central America by providing an impartial mechanism for verifying that the five Central American Governments are complying with the security undertakings in the Esquipulas II Agreements. It is gratifying that the five Presidents themselves, in the joint declaration issued at the end of their summit at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, from 15 to 17 December 1990 (S/22032), expressed their full confidence in ONUCA. At the same time, it is important to re-emphasize the point made in paragraph 27 of my report of 26 October 1990 (S/21909), namely that ONUCA is not mandated, staffed or equipped to detect clandestine activities or to take physical action to prevent them. Those functions properly belong to the five Governments, which agreed at Esquipulas to cease aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements and to prevent the use of one State's territory for attacks on others.

24. During the course of the mandate period that is about to end, I instructed that a study be undertaken into the cost-effectiveness of ONUCA's current method of operation. The study was to take into account the relevant recommendations made to the Central American Presidents by their Security Commission at its meeting at Tegucigalpa on 23 and 24 November 1990 (S/22057). These recommendations were, inter alia, that further efforts should be exerted by all concerned to improve liaison and the exchange of information between ONUCA and the five Governments; that ONUCA should improve its communications systems and, if necessary, acquire additional equipment, such as modern communications and radar installations; and that ONUCA should increase its presence and verification activity along national boundaries in the region. The study was also to take into account the fact that, as reported in paragraph 10 above, ONUCA's extensive patrolling activities had not so far led to the detection of a single violation of the Esquipulas II undertakings. This raised the question of whether, bearing in mind the Security Council's reference in paragraph 2 of resolution 675 (1990) to "the need to continue to monitor expenditure carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources", such patrolling was cost-effective.

25. The study concluded that ONUCA should continue to maintain a regular and visible presence in those border areas where activities contrary to the Esquipulas II undertakings seemed most likely to occur and that patrolling was the best way of achieving such a presence, with the purposes described in paragraph 28 of my report of 26 October 1990 (S/21909). But it also concluded that the emphasis of ONUCA's presence in these border areas should be more directly focused on liaison and the exchange of information with the security authorities of the States concerned, in order to enable ONUCA to verify that those States were taking the action necessary to enable them to comply with their commitments under Esquipulas II.

26. The Chief Military Observer a.i. has recommended that ONUCA's method of operations should be modified accordingly. This will be consistent with the first of the recommendations of the Central American Security Commission referred to in paragraph 24 above. General MacKenzie has further advised me that ONUCA will be able to maintain the necessary presence in potentially sensitive areas with a strength of 130 military observers, a reduction of some 18 per cent from the present authorized strength of 158. This will be accompanied by a similar reduction in ONUCA's air wing. As regards other equipment, ONUCA's communications are already excellent; and as the group does not have a detective function, I do not believe that it is necessary to provide it with radar installations, as proposed by the Central American Security Commission.

27. The five Central American Governments were given advance information about the conclusions of the study described above and my intention to accept them. In reply, they expressed their satisfaction at my decision to recommend a further six months' extension of ONUCA's mandate. They reaffirmed their view that, in the present circumstances, it was very important to strengthen ONUCA's observation and verification operations in the frontier areas, taking

into account ONUCA's deployment during the current mandate period. They felt that a reduction in ONUCA's strength on the lines proposed would have an adverse effect on its ability to carry out its mandate in full. However, they reaffirmed their readiness to strengthen liaison and communication between ONUCA and their national security authorities, each within its own sphere of responsibility. They expressed their readiness to examine, with the Secretariat, developments in the region in order to reach agreement on any change that might be justified in ONUCA's method of operations.

28. At its meeting on 23 and 24 November 1990, the Central American Security Commission also adopted a number of recommendations which, if implemented, would imply a change in ONUCA's mandate. Specifically, the Commission called for assistance from the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) in the disarming of civilians, the lifting of mines and the verification of arms inventories, the latter being foreseen as an initial step towards an agreed reduction of armed forces in Central America. I have informed the five Governments that, subject to the approval of the Security Council, the United Nations stands ready to provide the assistance requested, within the limits of its means and capabilities. The five Governments have welcomed this response. Unfortunately, the continuation of armed confrontation in some parts of the region makes it difficult to tackle these important issues on a regional level at the present time, although some of the countries have made progress on an individual basis in the disarming of civilians and in reducing the size of their armed forces. In the event of a specific request from the five Central American countries for any new tasks to be added to ONUCA's existing mandate, I shall of course make recommendations as appropriate to the Security Council.

29. I have given careful consideration to the views of the five Central American Governments, which are summarized in paragraph 27 above. I understand their wish to maintain ONUCA's strength at its current level. At the same time, the Chief Military Observer a.i. has recommended that ONUCA's tasks can be carried out satisfactorily with a somewhat reduced strength; and the Security Council, in its most recent resolution on the subject, has drawn attention to the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources. In these circumstances I consider it right to recommend a modest reduction in ONUCA's strength. But the five Central American Governments have been assured that I will not hesitate to recommend the Security Council to restore the strength to its present level, or even to increase it, if it becomes clear that full implementation of ONUCA's mandate requires it.

30. I accordingly recommend to the Security Council that ONUCA should be extended for an additional period of six months, that is until 7 November 1991; that its mandate should continue to be the one approved by the Security Council in its resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989; and that its strength should be reduced to 130 military observers.

31. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to the Chief Military Observer of ONUCA, Major-General Agustín Quesada Gómez, who remained in command of the group until 20 December 1990, and to the Chief Military Observer a.i., Brigadier-General Lewis MacKenzie, who has commanded the group with distinction since General Quesada's departure. Equally I pay tribute to all the men and women of ONUCA, both military and civilian, for the manner in which they have carried out their duties during the mandate period that is about to end. Their performance has reflected great credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American aircraft have continued their violations of Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 24/25 April 1991 amounted to 64 sorties flown by 32 formations at altitudes ranging between 3,000 and 7,000 metres and at speeds of 800 to 1,000 kilometres per hour.

2. American-Saudi air activity on 25/26 April 1991 amounted to 111 sorties, flown by 55 formations together with a single lone sortie, at altitudes ranging between 3,000 and 7,000 metres and at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour.

3. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s and flew mostly over the areas of Baghdad, Kut, Suwayrah, Diyala, Ba'qubah, Samarra, Habbaniyah, Zarrarah and Hashimiyah, for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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27 April 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American forces are persisting in their violations of Iraqi territory and their gross encroachments on the sovereignty and security of Iraq. At 1410 hours on 20 April 1991, 11 Chinook aircraft landed foreign forces estimated at one infantry battalion, with complete arms and equipment and supported by four helicopters, in the restricted area between the Iraqi districts of Tall Akbar and Dar Hawzan. At 1630 hours on the same day, four large transporter vehicles carrying American soldiers entered Iraqi territory from Turkey along the road from Ibrahim al-Khalil to Zakho, driving up to the Ibrahim al-Khalil checkpoint and then entering Iraqi territory.

These operations constitute a flagrant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and an act of overt intervention in its internal affairs, for the purpose of undermining its security and internal stability. In informing you of these violations, I request that you take whatever measures are required to halt them in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-13640 2947a (E)

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29 April 1991
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LETTER DATED 28 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of persistent American and American-Saudi air activity, in continuing violation of Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 27/27 April 1991 amounted to 104 sorties, flown by 51 two-aircraft formations in addition to two lone sorties.

2. Aircraft speeds ranged from 360 to 850 kilometres per hour and altitudes from 4,000 to 10,000 metres.

3. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s and flew mostly over the areas of Baghdad, Kut, Hillah, Ramadi, Tikrit, Mosul and Arbil, for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-13646 2289g (E)

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29 April 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our other letters on this subject, the latest being letter No. 57 of 24 April 1991, I have the honour to provide you with further evidence and indications of serious Iranian violations of the cease-fire agreement between Iraq and Iran, as well as of Iran's overt intervention in Iraq's internal affairs, as follows:

1. The Iranian authorities have established camps for the so-called "repentant prisoners" and the Iranian-controlled Da'wa Party in the area of Sanqar, 25 kilometres from the city of Bakhtaran towards the Iraq-Iran border and Khosravi, in preparation for their entry into Iraqi territory. A group of 80 men arrived in the area under the leadership of Colonel Nazzar Sahib (one of the repentant prisoners), armed with machine-guns and rocket-launchers.

2. The Iranian authorities have taken a number of measures with a view to persuading those compelled to leave Iraq to volunteer and move towards the frontier. These measures include:

(a) Postponing the issuance of ration cards to them until further notice;

(b) Paying sums of between 30,000 and 80,000 rials, as well as the costs of rented accommodation, to married volunteers;

(c) Broadcasting film of the city of Karbala on Iranian television on 15 March 1991, showing damage to the domes of the Husayn and Abbas shrines, with a view to stirring up their feelings against Iraq;

(d) The issuance of orders by the so-called Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq to appoint Hasan Fadlallah as Governor of the city of Basra and a person known as Sheikh al-Sumari as Governor of Nasiriyah.

3. The Iranian regime has brought in a group of some 35 terrorists and recalled another which had trained in Syria and operated in Lebanon. This group left the Iranian city of Qom for Iraq on the night of 16 March 1991. The objective of these groups is to eliminate party and State officials.

4. Ata Jaryan Laftah al-Badri, one of the Iraqi prisoners on the Iranian side who joined the so-called repentant prisoners, has been arrested. In his confession, he said that he had been instructed by high military officials of the Iranian 9th "Badr" Division to enter Iraqi territory via Khanaqin in order to carry out acts of subversion inside Iraq.

This evidence and information proves that the Iranian Government is persisting in its flagrant violation of the cease-fire agreement between the two countries, as well as in its overt intervention in Iraq's internal affairs. My country's Government holds the Iranian Government fully responsible for these actions and their consequences.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22548
29 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 2985th meeting on 29 April 1991, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The members of the Security Council have considered the memorandum dated 22 March 1991 (S/22382) which was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the 21 States which have invoked Article 50 of the United Nations Charter owing to the special economic problems arising from the implementation of the sanctions imposed against Iraq and Kuwait under Council resolution 661 (1990).

"The members of the Security Council have taken note of the Secretary-General's oral report to them on 11 April 1991, in which he supported the appeal launched by the 21 States that have invoked Article 50. The Secretary-General further informed the Council on 26 April 1991 of the conclusions reached by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) at the session it has just held in Paris, where members of ACC agreed to vigorously pursue their efforts to respond effectively to the needs of countries most affected by the implementation of resolution 661. The Secretary-General will coordinate through ACC, within the framework of this assistance, the activities of organizations of the United Nations system.

"The members of the Security Council have taken note of the replies from a number of States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Luxembourg on behalf of the European Community and its 12 member States, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and the USSR) which have furnished specific information on the assistance they have provided to various affected countries; they have also taken note of the replies from officials of international financial institutions, such as those received from the President of the World Bank and the Managing Director of IMF. They invite other Member States and

international financial institutions and organizations to inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible of the measures that they have taken on behalf of the States which have invoked Article 50.

"The members of the Security Council make a solemn appeal to States, international financial institutions and United Nations bodies to respond positively and speedily to the recommendations of the Security Council Committee, established under resolution 661, for assistance to countries which find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures imposed by resolution 661 and which have invoked Article 50.

"The members of the Security Council note that the procedure established under Article 50 of the Charter remains in effect."

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S/22549
29 April 1991
ENGLISH
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LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our other letters on this subject, the latest being letter No. 67 of 28 April 1991, I have the honour to provide you with further details of Iranian actions which violate the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, as follows:

1. At 1550 hours on 23 April 1991, the Iranians set up a new Iranian post inside Iraqi territory, south of the Iraqi central-sector Qal'at Lam control post, and positioned six Iranian soldiers there.

2. At 1000 hours on 25 April 1991, the Iranians shelled Iraqi forward units in the southern-sector area of Harithah, using 82-millimetre mortars.

3. Between 0800 and 0900 hours on 26 April 1991, the Iranians shelled Iraqi forward units in the Harithah area (Governorate of Basra), using mortars and heavy artillery, from deep inside Iran.

These repeated violations on the part of the Iranians constitute a flagrant violation of the cease-fire between the two countries and confirm the Iranian Government's persistent and deliberate policy of encroachment on Iraq's sovereignty and security. My country's Government once again reaffirms that it holds the Iranian Government fully responsible for any damage arising from these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22550
29 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to provide you with some evidence and information available to us concerning serious breaches and unprecedented violations of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq by the United States of America and its allies, as follows:

1. American helicopters and fighter aircraft transported units in the northern Iraqi area of Zakho throughout the day on 22 April 1991. They also carried out low-altitude reconnaissance and provocation missions, particularly in the direction of the Iraqi units stationed to either side of the Zakho mountain pass.

2. Seventy-eight American vehicles crossed from Turkey on 22 April 1991, across the Ibrahim al-Khalil bridge.

3. As of 2400 hours on 22 April 1991, American units were located at the following positions:

(a) One infantry battalion plus in the restricted area between Tall Akbar and Kirin;

(b) One infantry battalion minus on the two sides of the Zakho pass.

4. At 0115 hours on 24 April 1991, four American fighter aircraft flew low over the area of Zakho. One of them dropped flares between the Ibrahim al-Khalil bridge and the town of Zakho.

5. A number of saboteurs were sighted on 24 April 1991 in a Coaster bus near the fuel station set up by the Americans at Tall Akbar.

6. A number of foreign correspondents in Zakho are conducting unauthorized interviews with Iraqi citizens.

7. On 26 April 1991, Netherlands patrols guided by a number of saboteurs told security authorities in the Zakho municipal area that they must leave the town. They also prevented the local police from performing their duties at the town's water supply department.

This evidence proves that the United States of America is persisting in its violation of the sovereignty, security and independence of Iraq and overtly intervening in its internal affairs. In placing these facts before you, my country's Government hopes that you will take appropriate measures to halt such action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22551
29 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of continuing violations of Iraqi airspace by American and American-Saudi aircraft, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 27/28 April 1991 amounted to 96 sorties, flown by 47 formations in addition to two lone sorties.

2. The aircraft flew at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour, at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 11,000 metres.

3. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s and flew mostly over the areas of Baghdad, Kut, Suwayrah, Hashimiyah, Najaf, Ramadi, Tikrit, Khanaqin, Samarra, Darbandikhan, Qiyarah and Mosul, for purposes of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/161
S/22552
29 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 24 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 April 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of France and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of an appeal, issued on 22 April 1991 by Your Excellency and the Co-Chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, for a voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia.

We would be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 24 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Indonesia to the United Nations

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Appeal, issued on 22 April 1991 by the Co-Chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the Secretary-General, for a voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia

We, the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, have been following with concern the recent reports of intensified fighting in Cambodia. In this regard, we would recall that the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly have unanimously urged all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint, so as to create a climate conducive to the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement.

The Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference hope to convene a meeting with the members of the Supreme National Council in Jakarta before the end of spring, in order to pursue the discussions on the draft agreements of 26 November 1990 and explore ways to resolve the pending issues. As a gesture of good faith creating a favourable environment for the success of this meeting, we would strongly appeal to all parties to the conflict to observe a temporary cessation of hostilities, from the first of May at least until the conclusion of the Jakarta meeting. We sincerely hope that this appeal will be considered seriously and will evoke a favourable response.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22553
29 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to your letters of 23 January and 9 April 1991 regarding the recommendations formulated by the Security Council in response to requests for assistance received under the provisions of Article 50 of the United Nations Charter from countries facing special economic problems as a result of their carrying out of the measures adopted by the Council in its resolution 661 (1990). I have the honour to provide you herewith with the information on actions undertaken by the Government of the Netherlands to alleviate the special economic problems of States adversely affected by the Gulf Crisis.

The Netherlands' Government is fully aware of the serious problems encountered by many countries as a result of the Gulf Crisis and consequently has provided technical, financial and material assistance to mitigate the adverse impact on their economies. This special relief was granted in addition to the existing bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes.

The Netherlands has provided USD 18 million to Egypt, USD 18 million to Turkey and USD 18 million to Jordan in special bilateral economic assistance. The Netherlands has equally contributed USD 9 million in humanitarian aid through the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Netherlands Red Cross, the United Nations Children's Fund, the European Community, Médecins sans Frontières and the International Organization for Migration.

For the additional assistance granted through multilateral channels, I wish to refer to the communication of 26 April last by the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg, on behalf of the European Community and its Twelve member States, which contains a summary of the assistance given by the European Community to countries adversely affected by the Gulf Crisis and of the actions taken in relation to international financial institutions.

I kindly request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22554
30 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American and American-Saudi aircraft have continued to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 28/29 April 1991 amounted to 65 sorties. These were flown by 31 formations and three lone aircraft.

2. The aircraft flew at altitudes ranging between 5,000 and 9,000 metres, at speeds of 600 to 850 kilometres per hour.

3. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s and flew mostly over the areas of Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Mandali, Ramadi and Kut, for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22555
30 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Iranians are continuing their flagrant violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, as well as their overt intervention in Iraq's internal affairs. On instructions from my Government, and further to our other letters, the latest being letter No. 69 of 29 April 1991, I have the honour to transmit to you further information of such violations, as follows:

1. On 10 March 1991, a group of Khomeini Guard personnel entered Iraqi territory and established itself under the guise of the Red Crescent in the district of Ranya. The group provided assistance to saboteur elements in the area.

2. On 11 March 1991, 200 vehicles of the Iranian regime entered the Iraqi district of Hajj Umran from the area of Piranshahr and Oshnoviyeh for the purpose of transporting 2,000 saboteur elements.

3. On 15 March 1991, 25 Iranian trucks transported arms, ammunition and fuel, entering Iraqi territory via Penjwin in the direction of Sulaymaniyah. The vehicles were parked at the youth welfare building in Sulaymaniyah and the arms were used for an attack on the Governorate of Tamim.

4. On 15 March 1991, an Iranian television and press team consisting of six crews entered the frontier district of Ranya and spent time in Sulaymaniyah, Arbil and Dahuk. Members of the team provided the Iranians with news and reports.

5. On 28 March 1991, 200 Khomeini Guard personnel, equipped with rocket-launchers, entered the district of Darbandikhan and fought against the Iraqi armed forces.

6. On 30 March 1991, two Iranian intelligence men known as Abbadi and Kazemi, both from the Guard Corps in the Sardasht district, entered the frontier district of Ranya.

7. On 30 March 1991, a man known as Haydari, from the Ramadan intelligence centre, and Hadsini, a supplies and shipments officer, were in the town of Sadiq (Governorate of Sulaymaniyah). A certain Musa Marami, a leader of the "Naqdhah" operations, together with persons known as Sayyid Ibrahim Musawi and Husayn Nazzar, from the Ramadan centre, are still in that town.

8. On 3 April 1991, an Iranian from Rezayieh known as Mohammadian, belonging to Mahabad intelligence, was in the Hawarah Barzah district of Sulaymaniyah.

9. On 20 March 1991, an Iranian Khomeini Guard leader in the Baneh district known as Alizadeh entered the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah. He departed on 30 March 1991.

10. An Iranian known as Keyvan, from Piranshahr intelligence, has been visiting the Iraqi district of Hajj Umran since the beginning of the rebellion in northern Iraq.

The continuation of such actions constitutes a violation of Iraq's sovereignty, an act of blatant interference in its internal affairs and an encouragement to outlaws to undermine internal security and stability. My country's Government once again affirms that the Iranian Government is responsible for all these violations and for any damage caused thereby. It calls upon the Secretary-General to approach the Iranians with a view to verifying and investigating these actions and to taking such measures as are required to halt them in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization's Charter.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/162
S/22556
30 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 29 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 29 April 1991 from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your keen attention to the fact that, despite of the restless efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan and the ever-growing tendencies towards bringing about a political and peaceful solution to the problem of Afghanistan, certain circles in Pakistan continue in open and reckless contradiction with the Geneva Agreements and with the collaboration of their extremist subordinates, to resort to confrontation and military option against the Republic of Afghanistan. These warmonger and aggressive sources, using all possibilities, try to advent bloody events and keep the war inflamed in Afghanistan and consequently jeopardize the transformation into peaceful atmosphere.

In the series of such crimes, aimed at conducting their inhuman and barbaric policies, on 27 April 1991, a huge wave of fierce and brutal rocket attacks occurred against the Afghan cities and densely populated areas. During that day when the cities and streets were heavily crowded, a barrage of over 1,068 conventional and cluster rockets were fired by the extremist and Pakistani protegé forces on the widely populated cities of Kabul, Parwan, Jalalabad, Gardiz, Kandahar, Herat and Kondoz. As a result of these felonious attacks, 24 persons got martyred and other 84 persons sustained serious injuries. Almost all victims were civilians, and among them were women, children and old people. Likewise, as a result of these barbaric attacks, dozens of residential homes, stores, public buildings and transportation vehicles were either heavily damaged or completely destroyed.

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan strongly protests the policy of providing the extremist warmongers with deadly weapons and ammunitions, which have usually been used against non-military targets in the Afghan cities and other populated areas and caused large amounts of human losses and material damages. It appeals to the international community to influence and press the supplying countries of these tools of death and destruction and make them accept a way of political and human solution.

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan requests Your Excellency to intensify and expedite your efforts towards ensuring the full and honest compliance with the Geneva Accords and towards seeking a peaceful and just solution to the problem of Afghanistan.

Abdul WAKIL
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Afghanistan